Rebel Attack on the Louisiana Con-· vention.

Murder of Dr. A. P. Dostie and John - Henderson, jr.

ARREST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CON-

FREEDMEN SHOT ON THE STREETS.

The City in the Hands of a Rebel Mob.

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR MONROE.

THE PERLING IN WASHINGTON.

Painful Rumors Concerning the President.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Major-General Kautz Military Commander.

History of the Lousiana Convention of 1864.

A LOYAL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON Monday, July 30, 1866.

The following special dispatches were received this stening at this Bureau from THE TRIBUNE Bureau at

New-Orleans, July 30-1 p. m .- The Convention in at 12 o'clock," and opened with prayer. On the roll rected to arrest and bring in absent members. A colored procession bearing a flag was fired into by a Rebel mob Bovernor has called on the military to protect the Conwention and loyal citizens from the Rebel mob.

Pistols are tiring all round, and, from where I am writing, mob, and several negroes killed. The riot is progressing with frightful results. 1:30 p. m .- The President and other members of the

Convention have been arrested by the police.

## A REBEL ACCOUNT.

[From the Associated Press Reporter.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30, 1866. in front of the Mechanics' Institute. The recalled State Convention has not yet met. The proclamation of the Mayor is being well observed by the whites.

New-Orleans, July 30, noon .- A fearful state of excitement prevails in this city. The police are behaving in the most exemplary manner, and trying to prevent lything and mobbing. W. R. Fish has been drawn out of the Convention and carried to the lock-up by a double guard of police, amid the cheers of the populace, and cries of "Hang him." The excitement throughout the entire city is unbounded.

I P. M .- The President of the so-called Convention of 3864 and the members thereof are being one by one arrested and confined. A little more order and quietness now

1:30 P. M .- A procession of negroes, with flags flying and drums beating, while marching toward Mechanics' Institute, were met by some whites, who were repulsed after endesvoring to disperse them. Several shots were fired, but no one was burt. The Convention met at 1:20 p. m. Twenty-six members were present. There has been no interference with the Convention yet. The military will be

FIFTH DISPATCH.

1:45 P. M. -The most intense excitement now prevails all over the city. Individual firing is going on in Common, Canal and Dryades-sts. Three negroes have been killed on Dryades-st. and two on Common-st. Two whites profeported wounded. An immense police force is out and using all possible efforts to quell the riot. SIXTH DISPATCH.

2 r. m .- A large number of negroes, armed in every rouceivable manner, but principally with clubs, are assem-Sled in front of Mechanics' Institute. The Convention has met, and the Mayor's proclamation is being well observed by the whites.

The police surround the building where the Convention is beld, which is full of negroes. The police are trying to get them out, but the populace are very belligerent. Dr. A. P. Dostie and John Henderson, jr., have just been and it is doubtful if many are gotten out of it alive.

EIGHTH DISPATCH. 3:30 P. M .- The populace surround the building where the Convention is being held. There is an immense numher of negroes inside and outside the building. Outside at heart was not uppleasant to him. His face was hit up with the situation, and commenced to besiege the building. Those inside the building seeing themselves closely besieged hung out a flag of truce, whereupon the police as- in Louisiana there was no one they so cordially hated as Dr. sended the stairs to protect the members of the Convension, but no sconer had they marched into the hall than the parties inside opened an indiscriminate fire upon them. The truce was then no longer respected, and every visible mend in the building is now being fired upon

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

4 p w - The fearful work continues. It is not known now many persons are in the building. Arrests continue

Alfred Shaw and John Henderson, jr., were not killed as reported, but badly wounded. The latter is not expected to live. The excitement has generally subsided, and the tmost order prevails. Mayor Monroe, previous to the riot, had an interview with Gen. Baird and asked assistance. Gen. Baird consented, but the troops came after the disturbance was over. The following has just been issued

Whereas, the city is in a state of great agitation arisng out of the riot precipitated by a revolutionary faction; restored and violence suppressed; therefore, I. John T. citizens, with the exception of those on daty, are requested to retire to their homes and not assemble in crowds in the

is perfectly quiet. The crowds on the different thorough fares near the Convention building have all been dispersed at the point of the bayonet and artillery planted

TENTH DISPATCH.

Ecening .- Gen. Buird has issued a proclamation de

Richard Cerus, child of Dr. Cerus, was killed acciden tally when passing out of the Medical College. Dr. Dastie was mortally wounded in the abdomen, and has other

John Henderson's wounds are not mortal. Erus was the The following has just been issued:

HINGES DEPARTMENT OF LOURIANA, NEW OBLEANS, Le., Monday, July 30, 1865. S GENERAL OFFICES, No. 60.—In consedemence of the notorious and unlawful proceedings of to-day, martial law is proclaimed in the City of New Orleans, Brevet Major-Gon. A. V. Rauta is appointed Military

By order of Major-Gen. Baird.
NATHANIEL BURBASE,
First-Lieut, and Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen. 10 p. m.-The city is quiet and every citizen at home.

## A COPPERHEAD ACCOUNT.

The New-Orleans Times extra says that the riot wa vanced and arrested the supposed assailant. They were met with a volley of pistol-shots, bricks, &c., which at once induced a general alarm, and hence the bloody tra-

Painful Rumers about the President,

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1866. Dispatches have been received here from New-Orleans, to declare martial law, but has refused, stating that the

This was telegraphed to that city by a New Orleans edifor now here, aq a hint to the Mayor that the President Convention. An application to the White House for a verification of the above fact revealed nothing further than evening, and he might possibly have borne away the im pression that the President was in full sympathy with the Rebel purposes, though he did not so express himself, nor

The Feeling in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1866.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The news of the riot in New-Orleans has created tremendous excitement here to-night. All kinds of rumors are affoat. Up to now (nearly midnight) nothing further has been received from THE THEUNE Boresu at New-

Orleans. The storm has yet the wires out of order.

A Col. Best of New-Orleans telegraphed to the Atsorney-General of Louisiana to arrest every man engaged in setting up a new Government; that "we have seen the President and he will do all that can be expected." 'Call upon the military for aid."

These dispatches mean that the United States military are to be used to break up the Union Convention and aid Mayor Monroe and his tribe of rioters. A dispatch dated to-day at 4 p. m., states that the hall in which the Convention was being held has been barricaded, and none of the members can escape arrest.

The Executive Committee of the Colored Leagues are in session here, and declare the scenes of New-Orleans to be a reenaction of those of Memphis. They propose to insist on an immediate investigation of the affair, believing, from the tenor of their dispatches received, that the Mayor of the city instigated the riot, and is keeping it up. Considerable excilement prevails about the hotels, where the news is just being generally known.

The Martyred Unionist, Dr. A. P. Dostie.

Dr. A. P. Dostie, one of the victims yesterday in New-Orleans of Rsoel hate and malice, had for more than 20 years been a resident of that city, where he practiced the profeasion of dentistry. He had gained for himself during his residence in that city, by his warin heart and genial temper. the sympathy and exteem of a host of friends.

To a loyalty that was unswerving and undying, he added a fearlyssness in the expression thereof that won the respect and admiration of friends and the intense hatred of enemies. His native ability and executive talents secured for him, on the organization of a loyal government for Louisiana, the nomination and election to an important State office—teat of Auditor-which he filled with credit to himself and profit to

least by the lamented Lincoln, and treason was not merely made odious, but it felt itself to be odious. But under the new regime, when rebels were given their rights and loyalists de-prived of theirs, these latter were of course left out; estrucised, politically and socially, and nothing remained for the them but contemptous silence among rebel, or emigration. Destie

Not many weeks ago the writer spent a social hour with him, and among other things he spoke of the reassembling of the Convention of 1861, and told us of the threats that had been freely made toward bimself and other loyalists of News brought out of the building dead and carried off in carts, Octoans. He did not seem to attach much importance to them, but still be said blood would probably be shed, and that he. ing a prominent loyalist, with some others, might be killed. He spoke as calmly of it as of any other contingency of the fu-

At the same time his fine, intelligent countenance glowed as so well and so long remember. Words that were then little

The Reheis have assuredly done their deed, for of all men

of New-Orleans, and the plan finally adopted was based upor the theory that the Constitution of Louisiana was destroyed

Registration, with power to appoint registrars in the parishes.
Military operations soon rendered it, however, impossible to proceed with the work of registration. Is the mean time the planters of the State sent delegates to Washington to petition the General Government for authority to proceed to the election of Federal and State officers, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and the Con-

the State to the Military-Governor, G. F. Shepley, "ho gave his approval, and appointed Thos. J. Darant, President

THE CONVENTION OF 1864.

On the 27th of October an address was made "to the citicontrol Committee of Louisiana, orging the "citizens loyal for the Government of the United States" to vote for State and parish officers and for Members of Congress and of the State

Meantime the registration preceded, and the Free State Committee confarred with the Military Governor for the pur-pose of securing an election on or about the 25th of January, 1864 for delegates to a State Convention. Notwithstanding the opposition of this Committee, Gen. Banks, on the 11th of rangements would soon be made for the election of members of Congress for the State, and declared the fundamental law of the State to be martial law. An election was held and Governor. On the 15te of March be was invested by President Lincoln with the powers hitherto exercised by the Military

the election of delegates to a State Convention. On March 16 Gev. Habu issued a proclamation to the sheriffs authorizing me election. On the 19th the election was held, when the

after the Gevernor issued a proclamation appointing the 5th of September as the day on which a vote should be taken on the adoption or rejection of the Constitution thus

TUDGE ABELL'S SECOND CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY

Events Preceding the Riot,

The charge, we repeal, will be read with universal interest. It is cogent in argument, bold and spirited in dempetation and characterized by an independent and love of liferity not offen found in high believe and can do have for the control of the State statistic of the peace and good order of the State, such as is avertised by take place on the 20th inst. Everything is comprehended in the instructions already given. The Constitution of 1844 is the foundamental law of the State, such as is avertised by the foundamental law of the State and farnishes ample pre-ection for its supreinary, and can only be already and the state of the stat

that if will be competent to general the late Convention pre-cate its laws.

Gentlemen, some of the members of the late Convention pre-dicated their boxes of success on the preamble of the resolu-tion offered by Mr. Terry on the 5th of May, 1661. (Debates the Convention p. 175, Journal of the Convention p. 64.) It The History of Reorganization in Louisians.

THE MOVEMENT OF 1863.

A movement for the reorganization of a State Government in Louisians, and it is now a fitting time that the said money should be arraised to the particular particu

are in the manus of the so-care rive consecutive.

They may emphatically they have large some of money. As a member of the late Convention I recommend it to the use of charitable institutions. And you, genilemen of the Grand Laquest, who have equal privilege with the most favored of the late Convention, will, no doubt, John me in the recommendation, as will every honest man in the State; each and every one of whom have the same right on the floor of any convention that may be assembled to alter the Constitution as I or any one of the late Convention.

Can it be possible that these men, in their desperation, expect to corrunt a great State with their money? And yet the clambre of the efficient man for his chare, or blood, is significant. It can't be so

descret rights are at sinks, we have as yor no voice.

THE CONVENTION OF 1864—178 LEGALITY AND 178

MISSION.

From The New-Orieses Tribune, July 24.

We favor the assembling of the Convention of 1864, as a means of coming to a general vote of the people. We admit this Convention to hellings! but at the same time we may recognize that it has serviced a power de facts, and that it hids fair to still exercise a stanker power. Let them come before the people with a proposed Constitution, and give us an opportunity of expressing the popular will. Several years have elapsed since the free State party, whose work was continued by the Central Committee, endeavored to inaugurate a policy based on the action of the people, in their primary capacity. But obstacles have always been found in the way. Geq. Hanks, when he called forth the election of 1864, had in his power the electing of the Conventioners by the generality of the people. He west to the white was only. Gov. Hahn had for several months an opportunity to enlarge the electoral franchise by only making, public President Lincoln's letter, and calling together the Legislature, or even the Convention. He chose to secreta that letter is his pocket. Self-government, in the true sense of the word, was thus desired to Louisians. The Republican Convention of October, 1863, discussed a plan of submitting a Constitution to the people. Since then the Central Executive Committee had under consideration the call for a spontaneous Convention, but concluded that all Constitution which they would submit to the people would not receive a full vote (either in the adilrantive or negative) unlegs the State submitties concur in the movement. Now, by the action of the Convention of 1864, we see that, for the first time single-thal work of Promstragation has been storted, or even Lought of Me Ace 2 July Propiet July 1864, he was the propiet when the contracted and annihilated. This, however, will not bear upon us. This Couvention is an extransous power, which does not emanate from the

will not overlook that open units.

DENUXCIATIONS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of New-defeaus held a mass ratification meeting on the fifth inst, at which the following resolution among others, denouacing the Convention of 1864, was adopted:

Resolved. That the Constitution of 1884 has been recognized by all the departments of the Government as the fundamental law of the land, and as such has been acquiesced in by the people; that the convention which framed the constitution was dissolved by the performance of the trust reposed in it, that it was without lawful authority to perpetuate its existence, and the attempt now being made by certain of its members to reinvest it with absolute power has its origin in mothers to reinvest it with absolute power has its origin in mothers to reinvest it with absolute power has its origin in mothers to exist the trust to obtain and keep power that the convocation of the convention is tiliged and eventualizations, and that it is the duty of the Executive, the Judiciary and the law officers of the duty of the Executive, the Judiciary and the law officers of the duty of the Executive, the Judiciary and the law officers of the duty of the Executive, the Judiciary and the law officers of the duty of the Executive, the Judiciary and the law officers of the first of the Executive that the convention of the received manner of

LOUISTANA.

ERTY-NEGROES KILDED, SCHOOLS BROKEN UP NORTHERN MEN ORDERED OFF-JUSTICE BANISHED FROM THE COURTS-PRACTICAL REBSELION.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20, 1866. The state of affairs at the South is quite anomalous, an lifficult to be understood by a stranger. Society is in a en who were once large planters thus mourning

these wastes, and to stock and seed their plantaact them in working order. The dictate of comwould be to seek the most available means of
ing their fortunes, from whatever quarter. Some
adone so, and are reaping the benefit. I am acwith a few of this class, who gindly avail themorthern capital and enterprise. Although their
re much involved, they are resolved to succeed,
tot allow a mean pride to reject proferred help
hem to bankrupter. Were such the general
reconstruction of the South would be speedily
But against this reasonable class must be set off
number who nurse their misery and pride,
whiter against the Yankees, whose attaction
so uncomfortable that they prefer to invest.
I in other ways than buying or "funfing"
dantations. Some time since a Norskern comced to layest a large amount in Southern lands.

y Northers men, some of them late officers in who have leased plantations whose struction is magrecable to them and their fumifies that they obtally renew their leases. So great, too, is the assecurity as to life and property, the threat havassed around that these Northerners may plant her their crops, that these gentlemen have promisives with arms, in some cases a hundred ch, if necessary, can be put into the hands of laborers. laborers. uty Contis are all in the interest of the South-

thy Courts are all in the interest of the South-hart a Northern or Union man, or a negro stands chance for justice, unless the Civil Rights bill ow over him its protection. Sometimes a North-is arrested on a false charge, to which plenty of ready to swear, and he is taken from his busi-otalized for days, unless he can give bail, which tes refused. Often his laborers are taken from , on some charge trumped up for the occasion, is pronounced against them, they are sent to be cased never to return, they having, as is al-iped! which may be underslood to mean that numbered. These are facts.

If they could be obtained, and some attemp has been underto introduce it, but with little success. The fact is, that frish and German laborers do not feel at home ou southern plantations. They feel that labor is not regarded as bonomale there as elsewhere, and, beside, they do not like to work with the blacks. And if they were willing to emigrate South, at the earliest opportunity they would become landowners themselves. Through the prejudice

like to work with the blacks. And if they were willing to emigrate South, at the earliest opportunity they would become landowners themselves. Through the prejudice examination between the south of the soil, and can undertone be the sona depended upon to cultivate the plantation. For this reason It is for the interest of the South to be on the most friendly terms with the negroes. But, to a great extent, they are not so treated as to secure their confidence. Many have been the cases where, through the dishonesty of the planters, the laborers worked a whole year to be turned off without their wages, or to find themselves in debt.

A sensible planter, an acquaintance of mine, who thinks it better to work than to grumble either at his situation or the Government, assured me that nearly all the difficulty about labor arises from the unfaithfulness of the employers. Where they treat their laborers well and fulfill their contracts, they find them ready enough to work for them. The blacks have been much complained of for congregating in and about the towns and cities. This evil has been greatly exaggerated, but so far as it exists, it has, to a considerable extent, an honorable cause. It is to secure protection under the shadow of the military, and also schools for their children, and religious privileges for themselves. Let schools be established on the plantations, let-churches he encouraged, and full protection guaranteed, and the blacks will go into the country.

At present schools are discouraged or broken up, and the teacher's in cases not a few, as I know, have been reated most shabbily and cruelly by "chivalrous" Southern gentlemen. Only the other day, in Jackson, La., the daughter of an intelligent colored minister, a well-educated young lady, teacher of a colored school under the Bureau, was nearly killed by several "loyal" people of the neighborhood. A few weeks since, the members of a Methodist church for no crime or real offense whatever, were arrested in St. Landry Parish, La., cast into jail and kept th

Sydney (Australia) advices report California Wheat 6/3 per bush, Chile Wheat, 5/6.
The Flour market at Victoria, New South Wales, Indicates more firmness in consequence of the continued day season. The wheat crop at Melbourne is reported 43,000 tuns larger that of last year.

Large Fire in Buffale.

Large Fire in Beffale.

Buffalo, Menday, July 30, 1866.

The steamer City of Buffalo, which arrived here on Satorday evening from Chicago, caught fire this noon while unloading at Sturger's elevator, The beat and cargo were entirely destroyed, excent about 2,000 bushels Oats, which had been unloaded. The fire communicated to the Sturger's elevator, which is now barning. It will be a total loss. The elevator is valued at about \$100,000, and had about 150,000 bushels of grain, mostly Oats. The loss on the clavator and grain is estimated at \$250,000. The steamer City of Buffalo had 70,000 hashels of Oats on board. The beat was valued at \$75,000, and insured for Sit,500. She was owned by E. S. Prosser. The Sturger's Elevator is owned by Mr. Sturges of Chicago, and parties in Albany. The fire in now spreading to H. H. Hale's stave yard. It is very difficult of access for the engines, it being across the Buffalo Creek.

SECOND DISPATCH.

engines, it being across the Burnio creek.

BEFOND DISTATEH.

BUFFALO. Monday, July 30, 1866.

Bu fill and dition to the losses reported to-day noon by the dire on Buffalo Creek there were \$1,000 worth of coal burned, a lot of oil valued at \$12,000, and of stores to the amount of \$22,000.

The total loss on the clavator, teamer, stowes, grafa. & &, is \$345,127. Sturges nover insuree. The other owners of the selevator have a partial insurance on the building, including one risk of \$1,500 on the Peoples' Office of Massachusetts.

Physicarox, N. J., Monday, July 30, 1866, The steam saw and planing mills of Martin Voorhees in this place was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$15,000; insurance \$10,000 in New-York and Jersey City offices. The lumber firm of Mr. Voorhees & Co. loses \$1,000; not insurance \$1,000; not insured.

RANGOR, Me., Monday, July 30, 1886.

Last night, at 12 o'clock, the wood-shed of the Maine Central Rallroad, containing 500 cords of wood, was set on fire in three or four places and entirely consumed. Loss, \$6,000

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

## BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Correspondence Between the Queen of England and the President of

The Alabama Claims and the English Neutrality Laws.

the United States.

Extract from the Journal of the Great Eastern.

ASEE BAY, Monday, July 20, 1664.
The Superintendent of the Newfoundland Line arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, with the pressage from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Workington : The Queen congratulates the President on the successf

completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as as additional bond of union between the United States and

Monday, July 30, 11:30, a. m., 1866. To Her Moissey, THE OUREN OF THE UNEXT KWOPEN OF

profound gratification the receipt of Her Majetay's divpatch, and cordially reciprocates the hone that the Cavia which now unites the Eastern and Western Hemispheres may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate popos and unity to ween the Government of England and the Republic of A GREETING FROM MAYOR HOPPMAN TO ME LOEB MAYOR OF LONDON.

His Honor the Mayor of New-York has enused to be forwarded to His Honor the Lord Mayor of London a tele be forwarded to His Honer the Lord Major of Lation a test graphic dispatch of which the following is a capy:

To the Lord Mayor of London:

The energy and geoins of men. directed by the Providence of God, have united the Continents.

May this move be instrumental in securing the happiness of all nations and the rights of all peoples.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York.

Extracts from the Journal of the Great Easter

ASPY BAY, July 30, 186 Mr. Dean, the Secretary, having refused copies .4 the journal to the members of the press, I have gleaned the ollowing from passengers on board:

JULY 27, 4:20 p. m .- The Terrible is firing a salute. Cheert from ship and shore. The cable is on shore.

4:35—End of cable put through the telegraph house and window. Tremendous cheers by the Eritish tank who carried

The following are extracts from the Journal of the Great

and learned that the running and paying out of the coil had

that his skill and experience would extricate the Cable from the deck. There were at least 5,000 feet of rope lying in this state, and in the midst of the rain and increasing wind the there, too, patiently following the lights as they showed themselves, the crow now passing them forward and now aft, until at last the character of the tangle was seen, and soon it became apparent that ere long the cable would be saved and rail, auxiously watching the strain on sa- some (we could scarcely make it out the night was so dark), endeavoring

keep it up and down, going on raising with paddle and screw. When one reflects for a moment upon the rise of the ship, and the enormous mass she presented to the wind, the difficulty of keeping her stern, under the circumstances, ever the cable can be apprehended. The port paddle-wheel was disconnected, but afterward there was a shift of wind, and the vessi came to the wrong way. Welcome voices were now heard passing the word aft from the tank that the bightle

Then she hage stoppers were quietly-opened, and at 2:05 a. m., to the joy of all, we were once mor e discharging the cable. They veered it away in the tank to clear the screw, and the paddle-engines were slowed so as to restuce the speed of the ship to four and a half knots. Duri ag all this critical time there was entire absence of noise and confusion. Everything was silently done, and t he cable men, and erew,

were cleared, and to pay out.

worked with hearty good will. Mr. Canning has had experienced foul flakes before, and showed that he knew what to do in the emergency; but what of the a dectrical condition of the cable during this period! Simply ! hat through its entire length it is perfect, or as mechanicall y called.

Messago from Mr. Field-As serican Claims on the British Gove pament.

HEART'S CONTEXES, [Monday, July 30, 1866. VALENTIA 2:53 p. m .- Singrt to Field: Congratulate you and your fellow-elifizens on your complete success. Are you in satisfactory electrical communication with New-York and other cities? How soon are you likely to be so ! VALENCIA, 57th July .- Stuart and Glass to Picid .- We in

tend opening the line to the public to-morrow morning, and so place beyond question all parties on equal footing. FRIDAY NIGHT .- In the House of Commons on Monday

night Lord Stanley said the Cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation arising out of ones connected with the war between the North and the South.

If the claims were presented by the American Cabinet, the English Government intended to issue a royal commission to inquire late the neutrality laws, and, if possible, to revise

Gov. Bullock has ordered a salute of 100 guns be fired on Boston Common to-day, to celebrate the compution of the Atlantic Cable.

The brig Arcomede, with a load of hay, from Pictors Pembroke, went ashere yesterday at Boot Head. The seed has gone to pleases.

The steamer Zodiac, which went rehere on Saturday eprana, has beef got off. She is not damaged up-